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ABSTRACT

This paper is one of three major reports documenting the results of a 1984 survey of Maryland adolescents' knowledge of, attitudes toward, and experiences with drugs and alcohol. An introduction briefly outlines the work of the Maryland Drug Abuse Administration and describes earlier surveys. A methodology section describes 1984 sampling techniques and survey administrations which resulted in 33,079 valid questionnaires from 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students statewide. Computation of statewide estimates is explained. The survey results are presented in three parts. Part One presents statewide estimates related to drug knowledge in the areas of: (1) drug knowledge--technical, street, and combined; (2) drug knowledge and demographic characteristics; and (3) drug knowledge and substance abuse. Part Two presents statewide estimates related to attitudes toward drugs in the areas of perceived danger of drugs, attitudes and drug use, attitudes toward drug danger and participation in drug education programs, and attitudes toward drug information sources. Part Three examines trends in drug knowledge and attitudes toward drugs by comparing and contrasting statewide estimates for the years 1980, 1982, and 1984. The report's conclusion summarizes key observations concerning drug knowledge, important findings about the attitudes of Maryland adolescents toward drugs, and interesting trends revealed by the comparison of 1980, 1982, and 1984 survey results. Twenty-two data tables appear throughout the text and the Maryland Adolescent Survey 1984 is appended. (NB)

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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE
DRUG ABUSE ADMINISTRATION
Richard L. Hamilton, Director

1984 SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG MARYLAND ADOLESCENTS
REPORT ON DRUG KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

CG 019227

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1984 SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG MARYLAND ADOLESCENTS

1984 DRUG KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REPORT

This report documents the background, methodology, and statewide results of the survey of drug abuse among adolescents in the State of Maryland. The survey was administered by Macro Systems, Inc., under contract with the Maryland Drug Abuse Administration (MDAA) of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in cooperation with the State Department of Education. The survey was initiated in the fall of 1984.

INTRODUCTION

Early in the 1970s, the MDAA, charged with the responsibilities of planning, developing, and monitoring drug abuse education, prevention, and treatment programs in the State, established an integrated management information system. This system was designed to monitor the needs of, and the treatment services provided to, the State's drug abusing population. The system currently includes a client-based treatment program reporting process, periodic incidence and prevalence studies, and surveys of special populations. This latter and key aspect of the system was developed to generate information necessary to defining the extent and distribution of drug abuse among Maryland's population in general and the adolescent population in particular. Accordingly, a series of surveys conducted in secondary schools across the State since 1973 collected useful information on drug use, attitudes, and knowledge among Maryland adolescents. This information allows MDAA to plan more efficient and effective education and prevention programs; enables a more accurate ordering of priorities and more optimal and targeted allocation of agency resources; assists in the examination of past trends and projections of future trends; and permits an evaluation of prevention strategies.

The first survey, conducted in 1973, obtained information on 10th-grade students only. In 1975, in order to compare observations during different time

periods and to observe long-term trends, both 10th- and 12th-graders were surveyed. With the apparent trend of drug involvement among younger adolescents, the survey was expanded in 1978 to include 8th-grade students in addition to 10th- and 12th-graders. These same three grade levels were surveyed in 1980, 1982 and again in 1984. In 1984, students who were enrolled in private schools in Prince George's County were also surveyed; the results are analyzed separately as a pilot study. A summary of these surveys in terms of the number of respondents, grades surveyed, and percent of total population responding is provided in Table 1, below.

TABLE 1
Maryland State Adolescent Drug Abuse Surveys

Year	Number of Respondents	Grades Surveyed	Percent of Total Public School Population
1973	21,238	10th	29.0 percent of the 10th-grade students in Maryland
1975	26,884	10th and 12th	21.1 percent of all 10th-grade students and 21.5 percent of all 12th-grade students in Maryland
1978	46,700	8th, 10th, and 12th	28.6 percent of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students
1980	35,823	8th, 10th, and 12th	20.0 percent of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students
1982	38,612	8th, 10th, and 12th	22.5 percent of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students
1984	36,649	8th, 10th, and 12th	22.5 percent of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students

The objectives of the 1984 survey were essentially similar to those of previous surveys. They included the following:

- To estimate the nonmedical utilization rates of selected drugs among an adolescent population for the State of Maryland and for each political subdivision.
- To measure the knowledge that a sample of adolescents has about drugs, i.e., physiological and psychological effects, drug definitions, street terms, and to ascertain their attitudes regarding certain aspects of drug abuse.
- To correlate drug use with several variables, including drug knowledge, attitudes toward drugs, and demographic factors.
- To measure changes in adolescent drug use patterns over a period of time by comparing 1984 results with surveys in the past.

- To provide for student assessment of information and instruction concerning drug abuse presented in school curricula.

In short, the purpose of the 1984 survey like its predecessors was to obtain a better understanding of young people's knowledge of, attitudes toward, and experiences with drugs as well as alcohol. The information collected in this manner will be used to enhance drug treatment and prevention programs and to improve communication about the use of substances among adolescents, parents, and educators throughout Maryland.

METHODOLOGY

In administering the 1984 survey, a sampling plan similar to that employed in 1978, 1980, and 1982 was implemented to allow for direct comparisons across the four survey years. All 24 subdivisions in the State were requested to participate in the survey and only four (Kent, Cecil, Talbot, and Anne Arundel) declined. The same schools surveyed in previous years were included in the 1984 sample with a few exceptions. For schools that were closed since the last survey, suitable replacements were found with the assistance of subdivision contacts. One other school was dropped at the subdivision's request and replaced. In subdivisions with relatively smaller enrollments, all applicable schools were surveyed. In all larger subdivisions, including Howard County, which had previously required 100 percent participation, a sample set of schools was selected. Montgomery County developed a special county-specific sampling plan, which included 13 schools with only one grade (8th, 10th, or 12th) sampled per school.

As in previous years, the 1984 survey was self-administered in large group settings within sampled 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. The confidential nature of the survey, i.e., individual respondents were not identified, was designed to allow students to answer questions honestly, without fear of repercussions. The survey was administered to students by well trained, professional data collectors. The 1984 survey questionnaire is included in this report as Appendix A.

One hundred and twenty-one schools were included in the sample, with a total enrollment of 43,684 adolescents (8th graders--15,388; 10th graders--15,402; 12th graders--12,894). Eighty-four percent of the original sample participated in the survey (8th graders--13,835; 10th graders--12,535; 12th graders--10,191). It should be noted that some questionnaires were deemed to be invalid and were discarded as a result of extensive nonresponse and/or logical inconsistencies. From the 48,684 adolescents in the original sample, 33,079 questionnaires representing 90.5 percent of the completed questionnaires and 75.7 percent of the sample were considered to be valid and were included in the analysis. Table 2 summarizes selected statistics describing the sample employed in the 1984 survey. The enrollment in sampled schools, the number of completed questionnaires (excluding absentees and refusals), the number of valid questionnaires (excluding those eliminated for having failed to meet standards of completeness and consistency), the percent of the original sample from whom valid questionnaires were obtained, and the percent of respondents with valid questionnaires, are presented by grade level and subdivision. Statewide sample totals are also included.

Statewide estimates were computed following the application of weighting procedures. First, each participating subdivision was assigned a weighting factor that was equal to the ratio of the subdivision's school enrollment (as of 9/30/84) at each grade level to final sample of valid questionnaires for each grade level. The weighting factor was then applied to each case so that the results of larger subdivisions were weighted more heavily than smaller subdivisions. Second, a weighting factor was applied to account for nonparticipating subdivisions. Estimates for these subdivisions were formulated by using the results of similar subdivisions that did participate in the 1984 survey. The estimates for nonparticipating subdivisions were included in the final computations of statewide estimates. Estimated weighting factors for the four nonparticipating subdivisions were computed as follows:

- Anne Arundel = ½ Prince George's County and ½ Baltimore County
- Kent County = Queen Anne's County
- Cecil County = ½ Harford County and ½ Queen Anne's County
- Talbot County = Queen Anne's County

TABLE 2

Maryland Adolescent Sample for the 1984 Survey

Subdivision	Grade	(1) Sample Population	(2) Completed Questionnaires	(3) Valid Questionnaires	(3)/(1) Valid Percent of Enrollment	(3)/(2) Valid Percent of Completed Questionnaires
Allegany	8	996	468	453	45.5	96.8
	10	1,067	449	428	40.1	95.3
	12	974	321	315	32.3	98.1
	Total	3,037	1,238	1,196	39.4	96.6
Baltimore City	8	9,079	973	750	8.3	77.1
	10	9,063	1,362	781	8.6	57.3
	12	5,997	1,056	858	14.3	81.3
	Total	24,139	3,391	2,389	9.9	70.5
Baltimore County	8	6,861	1,213	1,140	16.6	94.0
	10	7,259	1,136	1,070	14.7	94.2
	12	6,990	1,049	1,015	14.5	96.8
	Total	21,110	3,398	3,225	15.3	94.9
Calvert	8	631	637	599	94.9	94.0
	10	687	575	410	59.7	71.3
	12	601	423	404	67.2	95.5
	Total	1,919	1,635	1,413	73.6	86.4
Caroline	8	359	338	314	87.5	92.9
	10	342	301	264	77.2	87.7
	12	288	261	237	82.3	90.8
	Total	989	900	815	82.4	90.1
Carroll	8	1,697	634	564	33.2	89.0
	10	1,666	480	374	22.4	77.9
	12	1,514	319	278	18.4	87.1
		4,877	1,433	1,216	24.9	84.9
Charles	8	1,391	844	813	58.4	96.3
	10	1,510	725	670	44.4	92.4
	12	1,247	439	388	31.1	88.4
	Total	4,148	2,008	1,871	45.1	93.2

TABLE 2

Maryland Adolescent Sample the for 1984 Survey
(Continued)

Subdivision	Grade	(1) Sample Population	(2) Completed Questionnaires	(3) Valid Questionnaires	(3)/(1) Valid Percent of Enrollment	(3)/(2) Valid Percent of Completed Questionnaires
Dorchester	8	424	381	345	81.4	90.6
	10	404	340	312	77.2	91.8
	12	365	301	292	80.0	97.0
	Total	1,193	1,022	949	79.5	92.9
Frederick	8	1,910	849	756	39.6	89.0
	10	1,963	483	443	22.6	91.7
	12	1,543	363	342	22.2	94.2
	Total	5,416	1,695	1,541	28.4	90.9
Garrett	8	444	395	366	82.4	92.7
	10	416	363	360	86.5	99.2
	12	294	249	247	84.0	99.2
	Total	1,154	1,007	973	84.3	96.6
Harford	8	2,421	848	754	31.1	88.9
	10	2,175	796	747	34.3	93.8
	12	2,017	695	680	33.7	97.8
	Total	6,613	2,339	2,181	33.0	93.2
Howard	8	2,068	738	693	33.5	93.9
	10	2,128	735	706	33.2	96.1
	12	1,921	729	694	36.1	95.2
	Total	6,117	2,202	2,093	34.2	95.0
Montgomery	8	7,287	1,487	1,400	19.2	94.1
	10	8,344	1,286	1,228	14.7	95.5
	12	7,765	1,110	1,083	13.9	97.6
	Total	23,396	3,883	3,711	15.9	95.6
Prince George's	8	9,291	942	778	8.4	82.6
	10	9,198	812	713	7.8	87.8
	12	8,134	746	676	8.3	90.6
	Total	26,623	2,500	2,167	8.1	86.7
Queen Anne's	8	399	371	352	88.2	94.9
	10	409	379	329	80.4	86.8
	12	356	301	292	82.0	97.0
	Total	1,164	1,051	973	83.6	92.6

TABLE 2

Maryland Adolescent Sample for the 1984 Survey
(Continued)

Subdivision	Grade	(1) Sample Population	(2) Completed Questionnaires	(3) Valid Questionnaires	(3)/(1) Valid Percent of Enrollment	(3)/(2) Valid Percent of Completed Questionnaires
St. Mary's	8	869	821	735	84.6	89.5
	10	885	756	717	81.0	94.8
	12	801	503	481	60.0	95.6
	Total	2,555	2,080	1,933	75.7	92.9
Somerset	8	296	238	180	60.8	75.6
	10	223	173	155	69.5	89.6
	12	232	141	133	57.3	94.3
	Total	751	552	468	62.3	84.8
Washington	8	1,547	778	715	46.2	91.9
	10	1,440	546	507	35.2	92.9
	12	1,392	432	398	28.6	92.1
	Total	4,379	1,756	1,620	37.0	92.3
Wicomico	8	904	494	461	51.0	93.3
	10	810	539	516	63.7	95.7
	12	730	396	389	53.3	98.2
	Total	2,444	1,429	1,366	55.9	95.6
Worcester	8	411	386	359	87.3	93.0
	10	414	299	279	67.4	93.3
	12	416	357	341	82.0	95.5
	Total	1,241	1,042	979	78.9	94.0
Statewide Public	8	49,285	13,835	12,527	25.4	90.5
	10	50,403	12,535	11,009	21.8	87.8
	12	43,577	10,191	9,543	21.9	93.6
		143,265	36,561	33,079	23.1	90.5

Grade	Total State Enrollment As Of September 30, 1984	Total Final Sample	Sample Percent of Enrollment
8	56,387	12,527	22.2
10	57,135	11,009	19.3
12	49,632	9,543	19.2

The private school results were not used in developing the statewide estimates. The weighting factors employed in computing statewide estimates are presented in Appendix B of this report by subdivision and grade level.

Three major reports, each under separate cover, were prepared to document the results of the 1984 survey, as follows:

- General Report--Includes a presentation and discussion of statewide and subdivision estimates of, as well as trends in, substance use among Maryland adolescents. In addition, the report includes a comparison of Maryland results with nationwide studies.

- Report On Alcohol Use--Includes a presentation and discussion of state-wide and subdivision estimates of, as well as trends in, alcohol use among Maryland adolescents.

- Report On Drug Knowledge And Attitudes--Includes a presentation and discussion of responses related to drug knowledge, attitudes toward drugs, and trends in both drug knowledge and attitudes.

It should be noted that the weighting procedures described above were applied in computing statewide estimates presented in all three reports. In addition, estimates contained in most tables are reported for three age groups--young, middle, and late adolescents. The category "young adolescents" represents students surveyed in 8th grade, with a median age of 13 years. "Middle adolescents" refers to students in 10th grade, with a median age of 15 years. "Late adolescents" refers to those surveyed in 12th grade, with a median age of 17 years. Throughout the reports, "substance" is defined as any drug surveyed excluding cigarettes, "any drug" refers to all drugs surveyed excluding alcohol and cigarettes. Terms related to the frequency of drug use are defined as follows:

"Ever Used"	"Current Use"	"Frequent Use"
Used or Tried but not Currently Using		
Use Less than Once a Month	Use Less than Once a Month	
Use Once a Month	Use Once a Month	
Use Once a Week	Use Once a Week	
Use Several Times a Week	Use Several Times a Week	Use Several Times a Week
Use Once or More a Day	Use Once or More a Day	Use Once or More a Day

This report--the Report on Drug Knowledge and Attitudes--presents statewide results from the 1984 survey of drug abuse among Maryland adolescents that are related specifically to drug knowledge and attitudes. The results are organized into three sections:

- Drug Knowledge
- Attitudes Toward Drugs
- Trends in Drug Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Drugs from 1980, 1982, and 1984

RESULTS

1. DRUG KNOWLEDGE

This section of the report consists of a presentation and brief discussion of statewide estimates computed from the 1984 survey. Statewide estimates related to drug knowledge are furnished in nine tables organized into three major areas, as follows: (1) Drug Knowledge--Technical, Street, and Combined; (2) Drug Knowledge and Demographic Characteristics; and (3) Drug Knowledge and Substance Use. Results included in each table represent average percentages of correct responses.

(1) Drug Knowledge--Technical, Street, And Combined

Tables 3 and 4 present the percent of Maryland adolescents correctly responding to 12 questionnaire items related to technical aspects of drugs and drug use[1/] and 11 items related to street terminology,[2/] respectively. For each applicable questionnaire item in both tables, the

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1/ Technical questions included the following questionnaire items: 26, 29, 31-33, 37-39, 41, 44, 45, 47.

2/ Street questions included the following questionnaire items: 27, 28, 30, 34-36, 40, 42-43, 46, 48.

percent responding correctly is provided for young, middle, and late adolescents.

It is evident that the percent of adolescents responding correctly to individual items generally increases with age. In some instances, this increase is dramatic as in the case of items 26, 29, 31, 33, 38, and 39 in Table 3 and items 30, 34, 35, and 43 in Table 4. More specifically, knowledge of street terminology of some of the individual items increases more sharply among young and middle adolescents than between middle and late adolescents. This pattern is not as clear for technical drug knowledge and tends to vary among items.

Item-by-item analysis of Table 3 reveals that greater percentages of Maryland adolescents of all ages responded correctly to technical drug knowledge items 45, 26, 29, 47, and 38. By far, the smallest percentages responded correctly to items 41, 37, 44, and 39. This pattern suggests that although adolescents may know the general effects of individual drugs, i.e., amphetamines, barbiturates, or the combination of substances, i.e., alcohol and barbiturates, they are not as knowledgeable about the long-term consequences of frequent drug use. A similar examination of items in Table 4 indicates that greater percentages of young, middle, and late adolescents correctly responded to street terminology items 36, 43, and 27, and the smallest percentages responded correctly to items 48, 40, and 42. Not surprisingly, these results suggest that adolescents generally are more familiar with terms that are commonly used among the population at large and are less familiar with terms that are more closely associated with the drug culture.

Table 5 presents the percent of Maryland adolescents correctly responding to technical and street drug knowledge questions in the aggregate, as well as the percent responding correctly to all drug knowledge items. These data support the observations emerging from Tables 3 and 4. While drug knowledge generally increases with age, knowledge of street terminology increases more rapidly than does technical knowledge.

TABLE 3

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Correctly Responding to Technical Drug Knowledge Questions--1984 Survey

Questionnaire Item No.	Question	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
26	Effect of Amphetamines	56.9	71.4	79.8
29	Effect of Barbiturates	52.8	66.9	74.8
31	LSD is	32.1	45.3	57.8
32	Which is a Narcotic	37.2	44.6	48.7
33	Which is Not an Effect of Quaaludes	25.5	33.8	42.1
37	Penalty for Possession	11.0	13.0	12.8
38	Hashish is	30.2	48.2	59.3
39	PCP Most Frequently Taken	10.3	20.5	30.7
41	Most Life-Threatening Withdrawal	7.6	6.8	4.8
44	Withdrawal Pains Not Felt	11.4	14.5	16.1
45	Babies Born to Addicts	64.0	74.9	81.3
47	Mixing Alcohol and Barbiturates May Lead to	56.3	62.1	72.5

TABLE 4

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Correctly Responding to Street Drug Knowledge Questions--1984 Survey

Questionnaire Item No.	Question	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
27	Razor Blade Prepares	30.8	53.3	69.1
28	"Powder Princess" refers to	25.3	28.9	31.2
30	"Love Boat" is	19.2	31.7	38.5
34	"Freebasing" is	14.2	31.8	49.6
35	"Flakes" refer to	19.8	28.8	37.9
36	"Roach" is	54.5	73.9	82.9
40	"Bam" is	5.9	5.6	6.2
42	"Huffing" means	9.9	13.1	15.1
43	"Cold Turkey" means	35.6	62.3	77.4
46	"Chipping" refers to	15.6	16.5	16.1
48	"Crank" refers to	3.8	4.5	5.6

TABLE 5
Percent of Technical, Street, and Combined Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Maryland Adolescents Responded Correctly--1984 Survey

	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
Technical Correct	32.9	41.8	48.4
Street Correct	21.3	31.9	39.1
Average Combined Correct	27.4	32.1	44.0

However, less than one-third (27.4 percent) of young adolescents and less than one-half (44.0 percent) of late adolescents responded correctly to both technical and street questions. The largest increase in combined knowledge occurs between middle and late adolescents.

Middle adolescents are only slightly less knowledgeable about either technical and street questions than are late adolescents. The percent responding correctly to either type of item in each age group indicates that all age groups are more knowledgeable about technical issues than they are about street terminology.

(2) Drug Knowledge And Demographic Characteristics

The percent of correct responses for technical and street items was examined by sex and race of respondents for each age group, as shown in Tables 6 and 7, respectively.

Although there are no substantial differences in knowledge among male and female adolescents of all ages, as shown in Table 6, males did exhibit somewhat more technical and street knowledge at all ages than did females. Table 7 indicates a lower correct response rate to both technical and street questions for Blacks and "Other" races than for Whites in each age group, with the exception that 22.2 percent of Black

TABLE 6

Percent of Technical and Street Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Maryland Adolescents Responded Correctly by Sex--1984 Survey

Sex	Technical Questions			Street Questions		
	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
Male	34.5	43.1	49.8	23.2	33.8	41.8
Female	31.2	40.4	47.1	19.4	30.0	36.3

TABLE 7

Percent of Technical and Street Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Maryland Adolescents Responded Correctly by Race--1984 Survey

Race	Technical Questions			Street Questions		
	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
White	35.6	45.8	52.3	21.1	33.4	40.6
Black	27.3	31.4	38.7	22.2	26.2	36.5
Other	30.8	36.3	39.4	19.0	24.4	31.1

young adolescents answered street questions correctly compared to 21.1 percent of White adolescents. In addition, Whites gained more technical and street drug knowledge with age than do Blacks and Others. For example, 35.6 percent of young and 52.3 percent of late White adolescents responded correctly to technical questions, while 27.3 percent of young and 38.7 percent of late Black adolescents responded correctly to the same questionnaire items. Similarly, 21.1 percent of young White adolescents and 40.6 percent of late White adolescents were familiar with street terminology, while 22.2 percent of young and 36.5 percent of late Black adolescents responded correctly to street drug knowledge questions.

Table 8 highlights an interesting pattern in the relationship between drug knowledge and reported academic achievement. For the technical knowledge questions, the middle adolescents reporting failing grades show the highest knowledge levels. For young and late adolescents, the opposite is true, i.e., those adolescents reporting excellent grades show a higher level of technical knowledge than those reporting failing grades. For the street knowledge questions, there was a consistent pattern among the age categories, i.e., those indicating a failing grade average showed a higher correct response rate. There is a more pronounced difference in correct response percentages for street knowledge questions between the adolescents reporting excellent grades and those reporting failing grades. For the street knowledge questions, the lower the reported grade average, the higher the correct response rate. Within each age group, for both technical and street drug knowledge questions, there were no noteworthy differences in the percent of correct responses for students reporting good, satisfactory, and fair grade averages.

TABLE 8

Percent of Technical and Street Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Maryland Adolescents Responded Correctly by Grade Average--1984 Survey

Academic Grade Average	Technical Questions			Street Questions		
	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
Excellent	37.2	44.1	50.9	18.3	28.9	35.1
Good	32.0	41.2	47.9	20.4	28.5	37.3
Satisfactory	31.8	40.5	47.9	22.2	32.6	34.8
Fair	31.7	41.2	48.3	23.7	35.6	43.6
Failing	36.2	45.5	47.8	33.6	43.7	44.9

(3) Drug Knowledge And Substance Abuse

The percent distribution of young, middle, and late adolescents correctly responding to technical and street knowledge questions is presented in Tables 9, 10, and 11 for those reporting non-use,[3/] other than frequent use,[4/] and frequent use[5/] of substances, excluding cigarettes.

Not surprisingly, users of substances in each age group were more knowledgeable about drugs than non-users. However, of those reporting drug use, other than frequent users were somewhat more knowledgeable about drugs than those reporting frequent use. That is, a higher percentage of other than frequent users among Maryland adolescents across all substances correctly responded to both technical and street drug knowledge items than did non-users and frequent users.

This pattern was not evident for individual substances. Among young, middle, and late adolescents, frequent users of marijuana and alcohol generally achieved higher scores for both technical and street questions than did other than frequent users and non-users. In fact, for middle and late adolescents, a positive relationship exists between knowledge and the use of marijuana and alcohol, with the percent of adolescents responding correctly increasing with use. A similar positive relationship existed for alcohol but not for marijuana among young adolescents.

3/ Non-use includes the never used and not currently using categories.

4/ Other than frequent use includes the less than once a month, once a month, and once a week use categories.

5/ Frequent use includes the several times a week and once or more a day use categories.

TABLE 9

Percent of Technical and Street Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Young Adolescents Responded Correctly by Frequency of Use of Substances [1]--1984 Survey

Substance	Technical Questions			Street Questions		
	Non-Use [2]	Other Than Frequent Use [3]	Frequent Use [4]	Non-Use	Other Than Frequent Use	Frequent Use
Marijuana	31.8	49.4	43.7	19.1	35.7	40.1
Tranquilizers	32.6	48.8	42.3	20.7	44.5	40.8
Quaaludes	32.7	25.0	29.5	20.8	43.2	41.4
Amphetamines	32.3	47.0	44.5	20.4	40.8	47.8
Heroin	32.6	43.3	40.7	20.8	40.7	37.8
Cocaine	32.5	45.7	39.8	20.6	43.2	38.5
Hashish	32.4	57.6	42.5	20.5	46.3	37.5
Hallucinogens	32.6	45.2	45.6	20.8	41.7	40.1
Barbiturates	32.5	45.0	43.5	20.7	40.6	41.8
Solvents	32.5	40.9	35.0	20.7	29.6	33.1
Methamphetamines	32.4	45.9	44.4	20.5	40.4	41.2
PCP	32.6	44.7	39.9	20.8	42.3	40.0
Alcohol	30.1	40.4	42.3	18.0	30.4	36.2

1/ Excluding cigarettes.
2/ Non-use includes the never used and not currently using categories.
3/ Other than frequent use includes the less than once a month, once a month, and once a week use categories.
4/ Frequent use includes the several times a week and once or more a day use categories.

TABLE 10

Percent of Technical and Street Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Middle Adolescents Responded Correctly by Frequency of Use of Substances [1]--1984 Survey

Substance	Technical Questions			Street Questions		
	Non-Use [2]	Other Than Frequent Use [3]	Frequent Use [4]	Non-Use	Other Than Frequent Use	Frequent Use
Marijuana	39.3	49.0	51.7	27.7	42.8	49.5
Tranquilizers	41.1	55.3	46.2	28.2	50.7	42.0
Quaaludes	41.3	54.2	43.1	30.9	51.4	44.1
Amphetamines	40.8	55.2	48.1	30.3	44.5	46.7
Heroin	41.6	46.3	42.3	31.3	42.4	47.2
Cocaine	41.0	54.2	43.7	30.4	51.3	46.5
Hashish	40.7	56.4	49.2	30.2	50.4	48.8
Hallucinogens	41.3	53.6	42.9	30.8	50.4	47.5
Barbiturates	40.5	53.3	46.1	31.7	50.1	47.1
Solvents	41.5	48.6	42.5	31.1	43.5	44.0
Methamphetamines	40.6	55.6	48.5	30.0	51.0	46.8
PCP	41.4	52.8	42.7	31.0	49.1	46.7
Alcohol	34.9	46.9	51.7	24.4	36.4	46.0

1/ Excluding cigarettes.
2/ Non-use includes the never used and not currently using categories.
3/ Other than frequent use includes the less than once a month, once a month, and once a week use categories.
4/ Frequent use includes the several times a week and once or more a day use categories.

TABLE 11

Percent of Technical and Street Drug Knowledge Questions to Which Late Adolescents Responded Correctly by Frequency of Use of Substances [1]--1984 Survey

Substance	Technical Questions			Street Questions		
	Non-Use [2]	Other Than Frequent Use [3]	Frequent Use [4]	Non-Use	Other Than Frequent Use	Frequent Use
Marijuana	44.9	55.6	57.2	33.9	47.6	55.3
Tranquilizers	47.8	60.3	43.8	37.9	56.2	47.7
Quaaludes	47.9	60.5	42.2	38.0	57.8	44.6
Amphetamines	47.3	59.7	54.5	37.3	54.9	50.6
Heroin	48.4	50.1	42.3	38.6	52.5	45.8
Cocaine	47.2	60.4	50.5	36.9	57.5	51.9
Hashish	46.7	62.0	52.8	36.7	56.4	52.9
Hallucinogens	47.8	61.2	44.5	37.9	59.3	46.8
Barbiturates	44.0	58.7	43.6	38.1	56.1	46.2
Solvents	48.4	50.4	41.7	38.6	48.6	43.9
Methamphetamines	47.3	60.4	52.2	37.4	55.0	49.5
PCP	47.8	58.7	49.3	37.9	58.6	52.2
Alcohol	40.1	50.9	56.7	30.6	40.2	51.0

1/ Excluding cigarettes.
2/ Non-use includes the never used and not currently using categories.
3/ Other than frequent use includes the less than once a month, once a month, and once a week use categories.
4/ Frequent use includes the several times a week and once or more a day use categories.

2. ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUGS

This section of the report consists of a presentation and brief discussion of statewide estimates related to attitudes toward drugs among Maryland adolescents. Tables 12 through 18 are organized into four major areas as follows: (1) Perceived Danger of Drugs, (2) Attitudes and Drug Use, (3) Attitudes Toward Drug Danger and Participation in Drug Education Programs, and (4) Attitudes Toward Drug Information Sources.

(1) Perceived Danger Of Drugs

Table 12 presents the percent of respondents who perceive listed substances to be dangerous for young, middle, and late adolescents. As indicated by the relatively high percentages presented in this table across all age groups, Maryland adolescents generally perceive a variety of substances to be dangerous. On the whole, more late adolescents perceive substances to be dangerous. It is clear that the perceptions of the danger associated with a range of individual substances among adolescents increases with age, excluding marijuana. Increases in perceived danger among middle and late adolescents hold true for all substances. However, this pattern is not as clear-cut between young and middle adolescents. The perception of middle adolescents of the danger associated with specific substances (e.g., marijuana, alcohol, cigarettes, cocaine) actually decreases somewhat while the perceived danger of other substances increases only slightly.

When compared to perceptions of other substances, the perceived danger of quaaludes, prescription pain killers, barbiturates, and tranquilizers showed an appreciable increase from young to middle to late adolescence. For example, 53.2 percent of young, 71.5 percent of middle, and 82.0 percent of late adolescents perceived quaaludes to be dangerous. Only in the case of marijuana did the perceived danger of the substance decrease gradually from young to late adolescence. Almost 87.0 percent (86.9 percent) of young adolescents felt that marijuana was dangerous while 80.9 percent of late adolescents felt accordingly.

TABLE 12
Percent of Maryland Adolescents Perceiving Indicated
Substances to Be Dangerous--1984 Survey

Substance	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
Amphetamines	79.6	80.7	85.2
Methamphetamines	76.7	81.4	85.2
Nonprescription Pain Killers	52.1	55.1	59.3
Prescription Pain Killers	63.2	72.7	81.1
Tranquilizers	68.1	77.8	84.6
Barbiturates	68.1	77.6	85.4
Cocaine	89.4	88.7	90.3
Hallucinogens	80.3	86.9	91.5
Quaaludes	53.2	71.5	82.0
Cigarettes	85.3	82.6	87.6
Marijuana	86.9	79.4	80.9
Alcohol	80.9	76.9	82.4
PCP	89.9	91.6	93.1

(2) Attitudes And Drug Use

Table 13 demonstrates a notable difference between non-users, other than frequent users, and frequent users of all ages in their perception of the danger associated with specific substances. A greater percentage of adolescents who do not use drugs perceived various substances to be dangerous than did other than frequent users, followed by frequent users.

The perception of the danger associated with individual substances also changes with age among non-users and users. In each use category, the percent of adolescents perceiving most specific substances to be dangerous increases gradually with age.

Among users of all age groups, the largest percentages of adolescents perceived PCP to be dangerous, followed closely by cigarettes and alcohol.

TABLE 13

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Perceiving Indicated Substances to be Dangerous by Frequency of Use of Corresponding Substance--1984 Survey

Substance	Young Adolescents			Middle Adolescents			Late Adolescents		
	Non-Use [1]	Other Than Frequent Use [2]	Frequent Use [3]	Non-Use	Other Than Frequent Use	Frequent Use	Non-Use	Other Than Frequent Use	Frequent Use
Amphetamines	80.5	64.2	44.7	82.8	62.5	44.0	87.5	67.2	57.0
Methamphetamines	77.6	60.5	44.3	83.9	63.8	37.3	87.3	71.3	53.4
Tranquilizers	68.8	48.3	35.3	79.2	61.7	41.4	86.2	69.5	34.3
Barbiturates	68.7	54.4	40.9	79.1	60.8	32.1	87.1	66.1	35.5
Cocaine	90.6	60.1	42.3	91.1	63.1	35.0	93.6	68.2	45.1
Hallucinogens	81.1	54.3	36.7	88.6	63.5	32.3	93.2	70.9	40.0
Quaaludes	53.4	49.0	30.1	72.8	49.9	29.0	83.5	65.7	30.6
Cigarettes	88.9	73.4	65.0	87.9	74.6	64.7	90.3	84.9	80.3
Marijuana	90.6	55.8	41.9	87.5	59.7	40.7	88.6	71.4	51.4
Alcohol	85.5	73.9	48.8	85.1	75.2	48.2	87.3	84.8	66.6
PCP	90.7	60.1	45.6	93.3	67.4	37.3	94.6	76.4	52.5

1/ Non-use includes the never used and not currently using categories.
2/ Other than frequent use includes the less than once a month, once a month, and once a week use categories.
3/ Frequent use includes the several times a week and once or more a day use categories.

Similarly, greater percentages of non-users also perceived PCP to be dangerous; however, more young, middle, and late adolescents in this group perceived cocaine and hallucinogens rather than cigarettes and alcohol to be dangerous.

The relationship between the perceived danger of substances and current use[6/] of such substances shown in Table 14 also sheds light on adolescent attitudes and behavior toward drugs. Most notable among the results presented in this table are the percents of adolescents who perceived alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana to be dangerous who reported currently using these substances. For example, of young adolescents who perceived alcohol to be dangerous, almost one-fourth (21.7 percent) reported using it. Almost one-half (47.1 percent) of middle adolescents and about two-thirds (64.6 percent) of late adolescents who perceived alcohol to be dangerous were using it. A similar pattern emerges for cigarettes--14.0 percent, 21.6 percent, and 27.0 percent of young, middle, and late adolescents who perceived cigarettes to be dangerous reported current use, respectively. The most interesting aspect of the results presented in Table 13 is the high percentage of adolescents who use the individual drugs and perceive them as "not dangerous" when, in fact, use of such drugs can be harmful. In support of the results presented in Table 14, the use of substances deemed to be dangerous also increases with age.

(3) Attitudes Toward Drug Danger And Participation In Drug Education Programs

Table 15 compares the percent of respondents who perceive a substance to be dangerous by participation in any type of drug/alcohol education

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6/ Current use includes the less than once a month, once a month, once a week, several times a week, and once or more a day use categories.

TABLE 14

Percent Currently 1/ Using Drugs Categorized by Perceived Danger Level of Such Substances Among Maryland Adolescents--1984 Survey

Substance	Young Adolescents			Middle Adolescents			Late Adolescents		
	Dangerous	Not Dangerous	Do Not Know	Dangerous	Not Dangerous	Do Not Know	Dangerous	Not Dangerous	Do Not Know
Amphetamines	2.7	31.7	3.4	5.6	39.9	4.8	7.5	47.2	7.5
Methamphetamines	2.6	32.3	2.5	6.1	44.6	7.1	7.5	42.7	10.5
Tranquilizers	1.7	16.4	2.2	3.9	29.4	4.2	4.6	37.1	5.8
Barbiturates	2.1	22.1	1.9	3.4	31.8	4.5	3.5	41.4	6.2
Cocaine	1.9	25.7	4.4	4.3	46.0	5.8	7.6	57.9	14.9
Hallucinogens	1.3	30.1	2.2	3.0	43.4	7.2	4.0	51.6	10.3
Quaaludes	1.8	20.0	1.7	2.7	35.8	4.0	3.9	41.9	7.3
Cigarettes	14.0	44.3	16.6	21.6	57.6	22.6	27.0	51.6	23.3
Marijuana	5.4	47.7	12.1	14.7	62.4	20.0	23.3	69.2	23.2
Alcohol	21.7	50.6	22.2	47.1	75.7	41.5	64.6	81.8	52.5
PCP	1.3	31.2	2.6	2.8	47.3	4.1	4.1	49.5	5.4

1/ Current use includes the less than once a month, once a month, once a week, several times a week, and once or more a day use categories.

TABLE 15

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Perceiving Indicated Substances to be Dangerous by Participation in Drug/Alcohol Education Programs 1/--1984 Survey

Substance	Young Adolescents		Middle Adolescents		Late Adolescents	
	Did Not Participate	Participated	Did Not Participate	Participated	Did Not Participate	Participated
Amphetamines	73.1	84.3	74.4	85.1	78.6	88.4
Methamphetamines	70.0	81.6	74.3	86.3	78.5	88.4
Tranquilizers	61.5	73.0	71.2	82.3	77.1	88.3
Nonprescription Pain Killers	45.3	57.0	48.0	60.0	52.2	62.8
Prescription Pain Killers	56.3	68.2	64.5	78.3	73.8	84.6
Barbiturates	59.7	74.2	69.8	83.0	77.9	60.0
Cocaine	84.9	92.7	83.7	92.2	84.8	92.9
Hallucinogens	74.1	84.8	80.6	91.3	85.4	94.5
Quaaludes	48.4	56.6	63.3	77.1	74.8	85.4
Cigarettes	81.4	88.2	78.5	85.4	82.6	90.0
Marijuana	82.7	90.0	74.3	82.9	74.3	84.1
Alcohol	76.0	84.4	73.0	79.5	75.1	86.0
PCP	85.6	93.1	88.2	94.0	88.6	95.2

1/ Any type of drug/alcohol educational program includes one or more of the following programs surveyed: alcohol/drug film/discussion; health education classes/courses on alcohol/drugs; classes on alcohol/drugs in other than health education courses; program sponsored by student alcohol/drug committee(s); small group discussions led by teacher/counselor; presentation by recovered alcoholics/addicts; other types of alcohol/drug programs.

program.[7/] Although the differences between the two participation categories for all age groups are not very large, greater percentages of late adolescents who participated in a drug education program perceived individual substances to be dangerous, with the exception of barbiturates. The exception to the pattern was that late adolescents not participating in any type of drug/alcohol education program perceived barbiturates to be more dangerous than those who did participate (77.9 percent and 60.0 percent, respectively). In general, the differences in perception between participants and nonparticipants seem to be relatively consistent across the age categories. The differences among young adolescents were in the 6.8 to 11.9 percent range, differences among middle adolescents were in the 5.8 to 13.8 percent range, and the differences among late adolescents were in the 6.6 to 10.9 percent range (excluding the difference in perception of barbiturates). These findings suggest that alcohol/drug education programs have an effect on attitudes toward the danger of substances. The effect of drug/alcohol education is noticeable across age groups.

The results presented in Table 16 support further the observation that alcohol/drug education programs have a greater impact on young adolescents.

[7/] Any type of drug/alcohol education program includes one or more of the following programs surveyed: alcohol/drug film/discussion; health education classes/courses on alcohol/drugs; classes on alcohol/drugs in other than health education courses; program sponsored by student alcohol/drug committee(s); small group discussions led by teacher/counselor; presentation by recovered alcoholics/addicts; other types of alcohol/drug programs.

TABLE 16
Percent Distribution of Perceived Effect of Participation in Drug/Alcohol Education Programs Among Maryland Adolescents--1984 Survey

	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
Increased Drug Usage	2.1	2.9	2.3
No Effect	37.8	40.2	44.8
Decreased Drug Usage	4.0	6.7	8.1
Initiated Drug Usage	1.0	1.3	1.2
Convinced Not to Use Drugs	27.3	21.5	16.1
Does Not Apply (Did Not Participate in a Program)	27.8	27.3	27.5

The percent of adolescents who perceive that participation in drug/alcohol education programs "increased drug usage" shows no particular pattern and remains a very low percentage (2.1 percent, 2.9 percent, 2.3 percent) across the age groups, respectively. However, those who perceive that participation in drug/alcohol education programs convinced them "not to use drugs" decreases progressively with age from young to late adolescence. This pattern is coupled with a progressive increase with age in the percent of adolescents reporting "no effect." More than one-third (37.8 percent) of the young adolescents indicate that they perceived participation in education programs as having "no effect" while only 27.3 percent perceived the programs as convincing them "not to use drugs." Middle and late adolescents more frequently indicated "no effect" (40.2 percent for middle and 44.8 percent for late adolescents) followed by those "convinced not to use drugs" (21.5 percent and 16.1 percent for middle and late adolescents, respectively).

(4) Attitudes Toward Sources Of Information

The sources to which current users would go first to seek information concerning drugs are presented in Table 17. This table shows the relative frequency of responses among current users of any drug for each age

group. The source most frequently indicated by young adolescents is "friends," followed by "own experience." Middle and late adolescents indicate that their preferred sources are "own experiences" followed by "friends." The third source for young and middle adolescents is the "family," whereas late adolescents prefer, as a third choice, "newspaper, magazines, TV, movies."

Of note in Table 17 is the trend across age groups for sources of information. Older adolescents rely less on and perceive their families as a less credible source of information. Friends become more credible and the first choice for information as late adolescence is reached.

3. TRENDS IN DRUG KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUGS FOR SURVEY YEARS 1980, 1982, AND 1984

To gain insights into the changing patterns of drug knowledge and attitudes toward drugs among Maryland adolescents, statewide estimates for the years 1980, 1982, and 1984 were compared and contrasted.[8/] For each survey, technical questions have remained basically unchanged, but street questions were updated. Tables 18 through 22 highlight a number of trends in technical and street knowledge of drugs and perceptions of the danger of substances among adolescents generally, and those who are frequent users of drugs specifically.

8/ Statewide estimates were not available from earlier survey years for purposes of comparisons.

TABLE 17

Percent Distribution of Drug Information Source Preferred [1/] by Maryland Adolescents Reporting Current Use of Any Drug [2/]--1984 Survey

	Young Adolescents	Middle Adolescents	Late Adolescents
Family	20.4	13.8	9.8
Friends	22.8	26.2	25.0
Teachers	3.5	4.4	3.4
School Programs	6.4	4.8	5.1
Doctors	2.3	2.2	2.1
Newspaper, Magazines, TV, Movies	8.1	9.9	12.9
Hotlines	3.3	2.2	1.3
Own Experience	21.5	26.4	30.3
Other	11.7	10.2	10.0

1/ Information source that adolescents considered most useful.
2/ Excluding cigarettes and alcohol.

Table 18 presents the correct response rates for young, middle, and late adolescents for 1980, 1982, and 1984.

TABLE 18
Percent of Maryland Adolescents Correctly Responding to Technical, Street, and Combined Drug Knowledge Questions--1980, 1982, and 1984 Surveys

	Young Adolescents			Middle Adolescents			Late Adolescents		
	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984
Technical Correct	36.0	36.9	32.9	45.7	43.4	41.8	52.1	49.9	48.4
Street Correct	30.3	29.3	21.3	46.3	39.8	31.9	54.2	46.8	39.1
Combined Correct	34.7	33.5	27.4	46.0	41.7	37.1	53.0	48.4	44.0

In the technical, street, and combined categories, the percent of adolescents responding correctly decreased somewhat across all three survey years for all age groups, except for technical knowledge among the young adolescents, which increased only slightly from 1980 to 1982, but dropped significantly in 1984. Decreases in knowledge are generally more evident among middle and late adolescents than among young adolescents. For example, the downward trend is most noticeable for street knowledge among both middle and late adolescents, especially between 1982 and 1984. For middle adolescents, the percent responding correctly to street drug knowledge questions dropped from 46.3 percent in 1980 to 39.8 percent in 1982 and then again to 31.9 percent in 1984. Similarly, the correct response rate among late adolescents dropped from 54.2 percent in 1980, to 46.8 percent in 1982, down to 39.1 percent in 1984. Overall, however, the positive relationship between age and knowledge is evident in all three survey years, i.e., the late adolescents appear more knowledgeable in technical, street, and combined categories.

The percentages of young, middle, and late adolescents responding correctly to specific technical and street drug knowledge items in 1980, 1982, and 1984 are included in Tables 19 and 20. Of interest in Table 19 is the slight increase between 1980 and 1982 for young adolescents in technical

knowledge, followed by a decrease from 1982 to 1984. The only item that showed a higher percentage of correct responses among the young adolescents from 1982 to 1984 was the "effect of amphetamines." Technical knowledge declined between 1980 and 1982 for middle and late adolescents; there is no uniform direction of change between 1982 and 1984. There was a large drop in technical knowledge among all three age categories during the three survey years with respect to hashish.

Response patterns to technical items were very similar in all three survey years. That is, greater percentages of Maryland adolescents of all ages responded correctly to the same items in 1980, 1982, and 1984--"babies born to addicts," "alcohol and barbiturates," "effect of amphetamines," and "effect of barbiturates. In addition, by far the smallest percentages also responded correctly to the same items in all three years--"most dangerous withdrawal," "penalties for possession," and "withdrawal pains not felt." As mentioned earlier in the discussion of Table 3, these findings suggest a clear trend over time in adolescents' knowledge of technical drug-related issues. Maryland adolescents may know the general effects of individual or combinations of drugs, but they are not as knowledgeable about the long-term consequences of frequent drug use.

As shown in Table 20, only six of the street terminology items included in the 1984 survey were similar to those included in 1982. Comparison of the percent of Maryland adolescents responding correctly to these items indicates an upward trend for young, middle, and late adolescents in familiarity with three items--"razor blade prepares," "roach is," and "cold turkey is"--and a corresponding downward trend in knowledge of the remaining three items--"bam is," "flakes refer to," and "chipping refers to."[9/] The most noticeable increase occurred in the percentage of adolescents responding correctly to "razor blade prepares." In 1982, 41.9 percent of middle adolescents were familiar with this term, while in 1984, this percentage rose to 53.3

9/ The correct response percentage to "Bam is" is quite low among all three age groups for both years.

TABLE 19

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Correctly Responding to Technical Drug Knowledge Questions--1980, 1982, and 1984 Surveys

Subject Area	Young Adolescents			Middle Adolescents			Late Adolescents		
	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984
Effect of Amphetamines	50.8	50.5	56.9	65.6	60.8	71.4	73.6	71.8	**79.8**
Effect of Barbiturates	52.3	53.6	52.8	65.5	62.4	66.9	71.8	70.6	**74.8**
LSD Is	42.1	39.6	32.1	55.7	49.1	45.3	66.3	60.3	**57.8**
Which Is a Narcotic	37.4	45.0	37.2	48.8	50.0	44.6	53.5	55.3	**48.7**
Which Is Physically Addictive 1/	18.0	19.0		26.8	23.3		31.5	29.8	
Penalties for Possession	10.4	11.7	11.0	13.1	11.8	13.0	15.0	14.5	**12.8**
Hashish (Hash) Is	51.4	48.3	30.2	70.1	64.4	48.2	78.5	72.6	**59.3**
PCP Most Frequently Taken	13.0	13.1	10.3	26.4	22.8	20.5	42.2	34.5	**30.7**
Most Dangerous Withdrawal	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.0	5.7	6.8	4.2	4.0	**4.8**
Withdrawal Pains Not Felt	13.8	15.0	11.4	16.1	14.5	14.5	18.6	16.1	**16.1**
Babies Born to Addicts	68.1	70.0	64.0	75.0	74.9	74.9	82.8	81.2	**81.3**
Alcohol and Barbiturates	62.1	64.1	56.3	71.4	68.4	62.1	80.8	74.4	**72.5**
Which Invokes Violence or Aggression 1/	40.4	43.0		53.9	56.3		59.0	62.8	

1/ Was not asked in 1984 Survey.

percent. A similar, although less notable, increase occurred for young and late adolescents. For young adolescents, the percentage rose from 24.9 percent in 1982 to 30.8 percent in 1984; for late adolescents, the percent responding correctly to this item rose from 57.4 percent to 69.1 percent. The most noticeable decrease occurred in familiarity with what "chipping refers to" for young adolescents. The decrease was somewhat smaller among middle adolescents, while correct responses increased slightly among late adolescents.

TABLE 20
Percent of Maryland Adolescents Correctly Responding to Selected Street 1/ Drug Knowledge Questions--1982 and 1984 Surveys

	Young Adolescents		Middle Adolescents		Late Adolescents	
Question	1982	1984	1982	1984	1982	1984
Razor Blade prepares	24.9	30.8	41.9	53.3	57.4	69.1
"Flakes" refer to	21.8	19.8	32.8	28.8	41.8	37.9
"Roach" is	54.3	54.5	77.5	73.9	85.7	82.9
"Bam" is	8.6	5.9	7.2	5.6	6.2	6.2
"Cold Turkey" means	47.8	35.6	64.7	62.3	76.2	77.4
"Chipping" refers to	21.4	15.6	18.4	16.5	15.8	16.1

1/ Only six street drug knowledge questions were similar in the 1982 and 1984 surveys.

Table 21 presents the percent of Maryland adolescents who perceived individual substances to be dangerous in 1980, 1982, and 1984. This table bears out the earlier observations that the perception of the danger associated with various substances increases with age and that, generally, Maryland adolescents in substantial numbers continue over time to perceive all substances to be dangerous. In addition, Table 21 indicates that the percent of young and middle adolescents who perceive substances, excluding barbiturates and hallucinogens, to be dangerous increased somewhat across all three survey years. No apparent change occurred among late adolescents between 1980 and 1982 in their perception of danger. Particular note should

TABLE 21

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Perceiving Indicated Substances to Be Dangerous--1980, 1982, and 1984 Surveys

Substance	Young Adolescents			Middle Adolescents			Late Adolescents		
	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984
Amphetamines	75.9	78.1	79.6	77.2	77.4	80.7	83.9	81.4	85.2
Methamphetamines	69.7	74.3	76.7	74.3	77.1	81.4	81.0	80.8	85.2
Nonprescription Pain Killers	34.1	36.1	52.1	35.4	36.6	55.1	41.1	43.0	59.3
Prescription Pain Killers	57.4	54.9	63.2	68.7	61.5	72.7	78.8	70.4	81.1
Tranquilizers	58.7	63.6	68.1	70.2	70.7	77.8	79.5	78.6	84.6
Barbiturates	70.7	71.9	68.1	78.1	76.9	77.6	86.3	83.8	85.4
Cocaine	84.1	86.5	89.4	83.8	85.6	88.7	83.3	86.1	90.3
Hallucinogens	79.4	81.5	80.3	85.6	86.6	86.9	90.4	91.0	91.5
Quaaludes	47.4	54.5	53.2	64.0	69.3	71.5	76.4	79.7	82.0
Cigarettes	70.8	72.7	85.3	70.6	72.4	82.6	77.8	77.8	87.6
Marijuana	74.9	79.8	86.9	64.8	71.7	79.4	65.5	72.3	80.9
Alcohol	63.1	66.4	80.9	62.4	64.5	76.9	69.0	70.0	82.4
PCP	86.2	89.1	89.9	88.4	90.2	91.6	92.7	93.3	93.1

be taken of the items "prescription pain killers" and "barbiturates." In 1982, adolescents in all three age categories perceived those substances as less dangerous than in 1980. However, the perceived danger for both rose again in the 1984 survey. Of note are certain patterns that emerge in the perceptions associated with specific drugs. For example, while the perceived danger of prescription pain killers dropped in 1982 for each age group, the perception of danger of using quaaludes rose, but dropped again in 1984. In addition, the percent of Maryland adolescents who perceived marijuana as dangerous increased slightly in each consecutive survey year among each of the three age categories. This trend is likely associated with the finding presented in the General Report that the reported use of marijuana among adolescents also declined over the same time period.

The relationship between reported frequent use of substances and the perceived danger of such substances in 1980, 1982, and 1984 is highlighted in Table 22. It is evident from this table that the perception of the danger of substances among late adolescents who report frequent use of a drug generally increased from each survey year to the next. This increase is marked in the case of amphetamines, cocaine, cigarettes, marijuana, alcohol, and methamphetamines. For example, in 1980, only 29.9 percent of late adolescent frequent users of cocaine considered it to be dangerous, while in 1984 the perception of danger increased again to 45.1 percent.

Although changes in overall perception among young and middle adolescents who report frequent use of substances are less clear-cut, a downward trend is evident in their perception of the dangers associated with substances from 1980 to 1982. There is a substantial increase in the perception of the dangers among all age categories among most of the items from 1982 to 1984. This would indicate that awareness has improved among users.

The most noticeable changes among young adolescents were related to amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates, and quaaludes. That is, the percent of young adolescents who report frequent use of these substances and who perceived them to be dangerous dropped appreciably between 1980 and 1982,

TABLE 22

Percent of Maryland Adolescents Reporting Frequent Use of Substances Who Perceive Indicated Substances to Be Dangerous--1980, 1982, and 1984 Surveys

Substance	Young Adolescents			Middle Adolescents			Late Adolescents		
	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984
Amphetamines	53.6	30.5	44.7	39.2	32.4	44.0	48.4	50.6	57.0
Methamphetamines	27.9	30.3	44.3	31.2	33.9	37.3	35.0	47.7	53.4
Tranquilizers	30.9	30.3	35.8	40.1	33.2	41.4	37.3	41.5	34.3
Barbiturates	41.8	27.5	40.9	35.6	30.9	32.1	29.2	41.1	35.5
Cocaine	39.1	30.0	42.3	39.6	30.7	35.0	29.9	33.6	45.1
Hallucinogens	41.0	24.6	36.7	43.1	36.6	37.3	34.0	47.8	40.0
Quaaludes	38.2	25.9	30.1	33.1	32.8	29.0	28.4	42.5	30.6
Cigarettes	44.2	44.6	65.0	53.5	53.5	64.7	66.0	65.9	80.3
Marijuana	29.0	28.1	41.9	30.4	29.4	40.7	31.6	39.4	51.4
Alcohol	30.9	32.2	48.8	36.3	39.1	48.2	47.9	50.7	66.6
PCP	45.0	35.9	45.6	42.2	43.6	37.3	47.8	52.0	52.5

but rose again between 1982 and 1984. Overall, a small net decrease occurred for the four years. For example, 53.6 percent of young adolescents who reported frequent use of amphetamines considered them to be dangerous in 1980; in 1982, only 30.5 percent held the same belief; but in 1984, 44.7 percent considered them to be dangerous. Similarly, for frequent users of hallucinogens, 41.0 percent in 1980 as opposed to 24.6 percent in 1982 perceived this substance to be dangerous. In 1984, it rose again to 36.7 percent, which showed some improved awareness as to the dangers of hallucinogens. This pattern was also evident among middle adolescents. In 1982, a smaller percentage of middle adolescents who were frequent users of cocaine, amphetamines, and tranquilizers perceived these substances to be dangerous than did their counterparts in 1980, but following the patterns of the other age categories, the percentage rose again in 1984.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report presented results from the 1984 Survey of Drug Abuse Among Maryland Adolescents that were related to drug knowledge and attitudes. In addition, the report outlined patterns and trends in knowledge and attitudes among adolescents in the State from 1980 to 1982 and then to 1984.

A number of key observations concerning drug knowledge emerged from the analysis of the 1984 survey results as follows:

- Technical and street drug knowledge increases with age, although street knowledge increases more dramatically with age than does technical drug knowledge.
- Maryland adolescents appear more knowledgeable about the general effects of drugs than about the long-term consequences of frequent drug use.
- White adolescents have higher levels of technical and street drug knowledge than their Black counterparts.
- Adolescents with poor academic standings have higher levels of street knowledge than adolescents with other academic standings.

- Adolescents who report using substances are more knowledgeable about drugs than non-users. Of the users, those who are other than frequent users are somewhat more knowledgeable than frequent users of any drug.

Important findings about the attitudes of Maryland adolescents toward drugs included the following:

- A greater percentage of late adolescents perceived substances, excluding marijuana, to be dangerous than did young adolescents.
- A greater percentage of adolescents who do not use drugs perceived a variety of substances to be dangerous than did adolescents who were other than frequent users, followed by frequent users.
- The largest percentages of adolescent drug users perceived PCP followed by cigarettes and alcohol to be dangerous.
- A greater percentage of adolescents who participated in a drug/alcohol education program perceived individual substances to be dangerous than did those who did not participate in such programs.
- Differences in the perception of the danger associated with drugs between adolescents who participated in drug/alcohol education programs and those who did not remained consistent among the age categories.
- Drug/alcohol education programs appear to have convinced a greater percent of young adolescents not to use drugs than older adolescents.
- The greatest percentage of middle and late adolescent drug users indicated that their own experience, followed by friends, were the best sources of drug information. Young adolescents indicated that friends, followed by their own experience, were the best sources.

A comparison of adolescent drug knowledge and attitudes between 1980, 1982, and 1984 also revealed a number of interesting trends:

- The level of technical, street, and combined knowledge stabilized or decreased somewhat from 1980 through 1982 and into 1984 among young, middle, and late adolescents.

- The percentage of young, middle, and late adolescents who perceive substances to be dangerous increased somewhat from 1980 to 1982, excluding prescription pain killers and barbiturates, and then again from 1982 to 1984.

- The percentage of late adolescent frequent users who perceived substances to be dangerous generally increased from 1980 to 1982 and then again in 1984. Most notable in 1982 was the increased perception of danger associated with quaaludes, hallucinogens, and methamphetamines; however, in 1984, quaaludes and hallucinogens decreased again.

- The percentage of young and middle adolescents who were frequent users and who perceived substances to be dangerous decreased slightly between 1980 and 1982 but rose again in 1984. The biggest increases seen in 1984 for young and middle adolescents were for cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol. For 1982, the most notable change was the decline in the perception of the danger associated with amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates, and quaaludes. Perceived danger of amphetamines, hallucinogens, barbiturates, and quaaludes rose again in 1984.

- The percentage of Maryland adolescents who perceived marijuana to be dangerous increased consistently from 1980 to 1984.

APPENDIX A

MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY 1984

This questionnaire has been developed by the State Drug Abuse Administration and the Department of Education to survey students' knowledge, attitudes, and experiences concerning the use of drugs and alcohol. Your school is one of the schools chosen to participate in this research.

This study will give us important information that will be used to improve the prevention and treatment programs and services provided for the young people of Maryland. Consequently, your participation is a valuable contribution to these efforts. However, filling out the survey will not be related to your school record in any way.

To make sure no one will know which questionnaire is yours, it is important that you DO NOT SIGN THE QUESTIONNAIRE BOOKLET OR ANSWER SHEET. The serial number on the upper left-hand corner of the answer sheet is for data processing use only. Because your answers will be confidential, we hope that you will feel free to tell us about yourself honestly. The important thing is to tell us what you know and think about drugs and alcohol, whether or not you use them.

In recent years, there has been considerable confusion and misunderstanding by parents, educators, and State officials of how young people feel about drug and alcohol usage. It is hoped that this survey will give you some opportunity to express your own ideas about drugs.

DIRECTIONS

To answer a question, darken the circle corresponding to the one best answer. The important things to remember are:

1. Use a soft (Number 2) pencil. Do not use a ball-point or felt-tip pen.
2. Make your mark as large as you can without going outside the circles.
3. Make heavy, black marks.
4. Consider all the possible answers, and then choose the one best answer.

If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark thoroughly. Make no stray marks anywhere on the answer sheet. Do not write in any answers that are not already given. Keep it clean and free from smudges. Do not fold or bend the corners. If you wish to make a comment about a question, you may ask for a sheet of paper when you have finished.

Questions on the survey will be like the one in the example below. In choosing an answer, pick the number of the one best answer for the question. Darken the circle corresponding to that answer on the answer sheet in the box labeled "Example." After you have marked your answer to the example, do not go on until you are told to do so. If you have any questions, please ask them now. If you do not have a Number 2 pencil, please raise your hand. You may now complete the example.

Example

What month is this?

(1) September
(2) October
(3) November
(4) December
(5) January

Remember, do not write your name on this booklet or on the answer sheet. Read all the instructions, questions, and possible answers before completing the questionnaire. When you have finished answering all the questions, please wait quietly for your classmates to finish their questionnaires. We appreciate your cooperation.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS BOOKLET

PART I

1. What was your age on your last birthday?

   (1) Eleven or under
   (2) Twelve
   (3) Thirteen
   (4) Fourteen
   (5) Fifteen
   (6) Sixteen
   (7) Seventeen
   (8) Eighteen or over

2. What is your grade level in school?

   (1) Seventh
   (2) Eighth
   (3) Ninth
   (4) Tenth
   (5) Eleventh
   (6) Twelfth

3. Do you plan to attend college?

   (1) No
   (2) Yes
   (3) Not sure

4. What was your approximate grade average last year?

   (1) Excellent
   (2) Good
   (3) Satisfactory
   (4) Fair
   (5) Failing

5. What is your sex?

   (1) Male
   (2) Female

6. Which best describes you?

   (1) White (Not of Hispanic Origin)
   (2) Black (Not of Hispanic Origin)
   (3) Hispanic
   (4) Oriental (Asian)
   (5) Other

7. How many brothers and sisters are living with you (including step- and half-brothers and sisters)?

   (1) None
   (2) One
   (3) Two
   (4) Three
   (5) Four
   (6) Five or more

8. About how much money do you have to spend each <u>week</u>?

   (1) Less than $5.00
   (2) $5.00 to $9.99
   (3) $10.00 to $19.99
   (4) $20.00 to $29.99
   (5) $30.00 to $39.99
   (6) $40.00 or more

9. What is the major source of your spending money?

   (1) Parents, including allowance
   (2) Wages from job
   (3) Parents and job
   (4) Other

10. How many grades of school were completed by your father?

   (1) Less than seven
   (2) Seven to nine
   (3) Some high school
   (4) High school graduate
   (5) Some college
   (6) College graduate
   (7) Graduate work (education beyond four years of college)
   (8) Don't know

11. How many grades of school were completed by your mother?

(1) Less than seven
(2) Seven to nine
(3) Some high school
(4) High school graduate
(5) Some college
(6) College graduate
(7) Graduate work (education beyond four years of college)
(8) Don't know

12. Do you presently attend a Vocational Technical (Voc-Tech) school?

(1) No
(2) Yes
(3) Not sure

PART II

Questions 13 through 25 ask whether or not certain drugs can be dangerous to your health. Choose the one best answer for each drug and darken the circle corresponding to your answer on your answer sheet. Your choices are:

(1) I believe the drug can be dangerous
(2) I believe the drug cannot be dangerous
(3) I do not know if the drug can be dangerous
(4) I have never heard of the drug

13. Amphetamines (Dexedrine, "pep pills," "uppers," "stims," "black beauties")

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

14. Methamphetamines (Methedrine, "speed," "crystal")

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

15. Nonprescription pain killers (aspirin, Bufferin, Anacin, Tylenol)

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

16. Prescription pain killers (codeine, morphine, Darvon, Tylenol with codeine, Percodan, Dilaudids)

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

17. Tranquilizers (Valium, Librium, "vees," "tranqs", Dalmane, Halcion)

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

GO TO QUESTION 18

18. Barbiturates (Nembutal, Seconal, "downers," "reds," "yellows," "Xmas trees")

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

19. Cocaine ("coke," "snow," "toot," "girl")

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

20. Hallucinogens (STP, LSD, or "acid," DMT, "dots," MDA)

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

21. Quaaludes ("soapers," "ludes," "lemons," "mandrax," "quaas")

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

22. Cigarettes

(1) Can be dangerous (3) Do not know
(2) Cannot be dangerous (4) Never heard of it

23. Marijuana ("pot," "grass," "weed," "joint," "blow," "reefer")

(1) Can be dangerous
(2) Cannot be dangerous
(3) Do not know
(4) Never heard of it

24. Alcohol (beer, liquor, wine - exclude religious use)

(1) Can be dangerous
(2) Cannot be dangerous
(3) Do not know
(4) Never heard of it

25. PCP (phencyclidine, "angel dust")

(1) Can be dangerous
(2) Cannot be dangerous
(3) Do not know
(4) Never heard of it

PART III

This next group of questions asks about some drugs you may have heard of. There is one correct answer for each question. Please do not guess at answers. If you do not know an answer, please darken the circle (4) on your answer sheet, meaning "I don't know."

26. If a person takes amphetamines ("uppers"), he or she:

(1) Becomes sleepy
(2) Stays awake, even though tired
(3) Becomes hungry
(4) I don't know

27. A razor blade is used in the preparation of:

(1) Marijuana
(2) Cocaine
(3) PCP
(4) I don't know

28. A "powder princess" refers to:

(1) High quality heroin
(2) A female cocaine user
(3) A type of diet pill
(4) I don't known

29. If a person takes a barbiturate ("downer"), he or she:

(1) Sees things
(2) Becomes sleepy
(3) Will be wide awake
(4) I don't know

30. "Love Boat" or "Luv Boat" is:

(1) The mixing of alcohol and pills
(2) A "high" from taking drugs
(3) Marijuana laced (mixed) with PCP
(4) I don't know

31. LSD is a:

(1) Narcotic
(2) Stimulant
(3) Hallucinogen
(4) I don't know

32. Which of the following is a narcotic?

(1) Methedrine
(2) Heroin
(3) Mescaline
(4) I don't know

33. If a person takes quaaludes ("ludes"), which of the following will not happen?

(1) Slurred speech and drunken behavior
(2) Increased alertness
(3) Becoming addicted
(4) I don't know

34. "Freebasing" is:

(1) Borrowing drugs from friends
(2) Not getting caught in an illegal drug sale
(3) Changing cocaine to a substance that can be smoked
(4) I don't know

35. "Flakes" refer to:

(1) Marijuana
(2) PCP on parsley
(3) Cocaine
(4) I don't know

36. A "roach" is:

(1) A narcotics agent
(2) A bad trip
(3) The butt of a joint
(4) I don't know

37. First offense for possession of marijuana in Maryland can get a person:

(1) At most 5 years and/or $1,000 fine
(2) At most 1 year and/or $1,000 fine
(3) At most 30 days and/or $100 fine
(4) I don't know

38. Hashish or hash is:

(1) An amphetamine
(2) A water pipe
(3) From the same plant as marijuana
(4) I don't know

39. PCP (phencyclidine) is most frequently:

(1) Taken orally, in pill form
(2) Inhaled or sniffed
(3) Sprayed on parsley and smoked
(4) I don't know

40. "Bam" is:

(1) Preludin
(2) Cocaine
(3) An inhalant
(4) I don't know

41. The most life-threatening type of withdrawal is from:

(1) Amphetamines
(2) Barbiturates
(3) Heroin
(4) I don't know

42. "Huffing" means:

(1) Smoking hashish
(2) Sniffing glue
(3) Snorting heroin
(4) I don't know

43. "Cold turkey" means

(1) Disposing of drugs during a raid
(2) Spending time in a Federal prison
(3) Getting off drugs without medical help
(4) I don't know

44. Withdrawal pains are <u>not</u> felt by the person who stops taking:

(1) Heroin
(2) Barbiturates ("downers")
(3) Mescaline
(4) I don't know

PART IV

45. Babies born to mothers who are narcotic addicts are most likely to:

(1) Be addicted and undergo withdrawal
(2) Be normal babies
(3) Be twins
(4) I don't know

46. "Chipping" refers to:

(1) Smoking marijuana
(2) The use of cocaine
(3) Occasional or weekend use of heroin
(4) I don't know

47. Drinking alcohol and taking barbiturates together may lead to:

(1) Death
(2) Increased energy
(3) Hepatitis
(4) I don't know

48. "Crank" refers to:

(1) Cocaine that has been cut with other substances
(2) Injecting drugs
(3) Methamphetamines
(4) I don't know

49. "Rush" is:

(1) The feeling of being high on drugs
(2) A substance that can be inhaled
(3) Pressure from friends or peers to use drugs
(4) I don't know

PART V

In questions 50 through 63, indicate which, if any, of the following substances or drugs you have used WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S ORDER OR DIRECTION TO YOU. For each question, pick out the one answer that is correct for you. That is, whether you never used the substance or the age at which you first used it. Darken the circle corresponding to your answer.

50. At what age, if ever, did you first use marijuana, ("pot," "grass," "weed," "joint," "blow," "reefer")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

51. At what age, if ever, did you first use tranquilizers (Valium, Librium, "vees," "tranqs," Dalmane, Halcion)?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

52. At what age, if ever, did you first use Quaaludes ("soapers," "ludes," "lemons," "quaas," "mandrax")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

53. At what age, if ever, did you first use amphetamines (Dexedrine, "pep pills," "uppers," "stims," "black beauties")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

54. At what age, if ever, did you first use cigarettes?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

55. At what age, if ever, did you first use heroin ("junk," "H," "smack," "boy")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

56. At what age, if ever, did you first use cocaine ("coke," "snow," "toot," "girl")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

57. At what age, if ever, did you first use hashish?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

58. At what age, if ever, did you first use hallucinogens (STP, LSD or "acid," DMT, "dots," MDA)?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

59. At what age, if ever, did you first use barbiturates (Nembutal, Seconal, "downers," "reds," "yellows," "Xmas trees")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

60. At what age, if ever, did you first use solvents (glue, cleaning fluid, paint)?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

61. At what age, if ever, did you first use methamphetamines (Methedrine, "speed," "crystal")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

62. At what age, if ever, did you first use PCP (phencyclidine, "angel dust")?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

63. At what age, if ever, did you first use alcohol (beer, liquor, wine - excluding religious use)?

(1) Never used
(2) Ten or under
(3) Eleven
(4) Twelve
(5) Thirteen
(6) Fourteen
(7) Fifteen
(8) Sixteen
(9) Seventeen
(10) Eighteen or above

PART VI

In questions 64 through 77, pick out the answer that best describes your current use or non-use of each of the following substances or drugs WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S ORDER OR DIRECTION TO YOU. Choose one of the seven answers listed below for each substance and darken the corresponding circle on your answer sheet.

(1) I have never used it
(2) I have used it or tried it, but I am not currently using it
(3) I currently use it less than once a month
(4) I currently use it about once a month
(5) I currently use it about once a week
(6) I currently use it several times a week
(7) I currently use it one or more times a day

	Substance Or Drug	Never Used	Used or Tried But Not Currently Using	Current Use: Use Less Than Once a Month	Use Once a Month	Use Once a Week	Use Several Times a Week	Use Once or More a Day
64.	Marijuana ("pot," "grass," "weed," "joint," "blow," "reefer")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Tranquilizers (Valium, Librium, "vees," "tranqs," Dalmane, Halcion)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Quaaludes ("soapers," "ludes," "lemons," "mandrax", "quaas")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Amphetamines (Dexedrine, "pep pills," "uppers," "stims," "black beauties")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68.	Cigarettes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69.	Heroin ("junk," "H," "smack," "boy")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
70.	Cocaine ("coke," "snow," "toot," "girl")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	Hashish	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72.	Hallucinogens (STP, LSD or "acid," DMT, "dots," MDA)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73.	Barbiturates (Nembutal, Seconal, "downers," "reds," "yellows," "Xmas trees")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74.	Solvents (glue, cleaning fluid, paint)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	Methamphetamines (Methedrine, "speed," "crystal")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	PCP (phencyclidine, "angel dust")	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77.	Alcohol (beer, liquor, wine--excluding religious use)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PART VII

78. During the past year, how often, if at all, did you drink beer?

(1) Never
(2) Less than once a month
(3) Once a month
(4) Every other week
(5) Once a week
(6) Two to three days a week
(7) Four to six days a week
(8) Daily

79. During the times you drank beer (as indicated in Question 78), about what quantity did you usually drink? (A beer is a 12 oz. bottle)

(1) I didn't drink beer this past year
(2) Two beers or less
(3) Three to four beers
(4) Five to six beers
(5) Seven to ten beers
(6) Eleven or more beers

80. During the past year, how often, if at all, did you drink wine (excluding religious use)?

(1) Never
(2) Less than once a month
(3) Once a month
(4) Every other week
(5) Once a week
(6) Two to three days a week
(7) Four to six days a week
(8) Daily

81. During the times you drank wine (as indicated in Question 80), about what quantity did you usually drink? (A "glass" is half an 8 oz. glass; a "bottle" is a 24 oz. bottle or fifth).

(1) I didn't drink wine this past year
(2) Two glasses or less
(3) Three to four glasses
(4) Five to six glasses
(5) Seven or more glasses
(6) Less than one-half bottle
(7) One-half bottle to one bottle
(8) One bottle or more

82. During the past year, how often, if at all, did you drink hard liquor (whiskey, gin, vodka, etc.)?

(1) Never
(2) Less than once a month
(3) Once a month
(4) Every other week
(5) Once a week
(6) Two to three days a week
(7) Four to six days a week
(8) Daily

83. During the times you drank liquor (as indicated in Question 82), what quantity did you usually drink? (A drink is made with 1 to 1 1/2 oz. of liquor)

(1) I didn't drink liquor this past year
(2) One to two drinks or less
(3) Three to four drinks
(4) Five to six drinks
(5) Seven to ten drinks
(6) Eleven or more (one pint or more)

PART VIII

Questions 84 through 86 ask about using alcohol and marijuana together. If you do not use alcohol and marijuana, or if you use just one of them, fill in the circle for ① on your answer sheet, meaning "Does not apply," for each of the three questions.

84. How often, if at all, do you use both marijuana and alcohol together (on the same occasion or at the same time of day)?

(1) Does not apply--I do not use alcohol and marijuana or I use only one of them
(2) I use both but never at the same time
(3) I seldom use them at the same time
(4) I sometimes use them at the same time
(5) I usually use them at the same time
(6) I always use them at the same time

85. If you currently use both marijuana and alcohol, which do you prefer?

(1) Does not apply--I do not use alcohol and marijuana or I use only one of them
(2) I use both, but prefer marijuana to alcohol
(3) I use both, but prefer alcohol to marijuana
(4) I use both, but I have no preference--I like them equally well

86. If you currently use both marijuana and alcohol, what makes you decide whether to use one or the other? Choose the ONE BEST ANSWER.

(1) Does not apply--I do not use alcohol and marijuana or I use only one of them
(2) I always use them together
(3) I use whichever one is available
(4) I use whichever one I can afford
(5) I use whichever one my friends are using
(6) It depends on what I plan to be doing
(7) It depends on how I want to feel
(8) None of the above--something else makes me decide

PART IX

87. Have you ever been absent from school because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

88. Have you ever had health problems because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

89. Have you ever had problems at school because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

90. Have you ever had family problems because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

91. Have you ever had any problems with the law because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

92. Have you ever been admitted to an emergency room because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

93. Have you ever been in treatment because you used drugs (excluding alcohol)?

(1) No
(2) Yes

PART X

94. Have you ever been absent from school because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

95. Have you ever had health problems because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

96. Have you ever had problems at school because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

97. Have you ever had family problems because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

98. Have you ever had any problems with the law because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

99. Have you ever been admitted to an emergency room because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

100. Have you ever been in treatment because you used alcohol?

(1) No
(2) Yes

PART XI

101. Indicate the number of times, if any, during the past year, you have been "high" or "bombed" on alcohol.

(1) I have never used alcohol in my life
(2) I have used alcohol but have never been "high" or "bombed"
(3) I have not been "high" or "bombed" in the past year
(4) Once in past year
(5) Twice in past year
(6) Three to four times in past year
(7) Five to ten times in past year
(8) More than ten times in past year

102. Indicate the number of times, if any, during the past year, you have been "high" or "stoned" on drugs (excluding alcohol).

(1) I have never used drugs in my life
(2) I have used drugs but have never been "high" or "stoned"
(3) I have not been "high" or "stoned" in the past year
(4) Once in past year
(5) Twice in past year
(6) Three to four times in past year
(7) Five to ten times in past year
(8) More than ten times in past year

PART XII

103. Do you know of any hotlines or crisis centers in your area?

(1) No
(2) Yes

104. Have you ever called a hotline or gone to a crisis center with a drug or alcohol problem?

(1) No
(2) Yes

PART XIII

In questions 105 to 111, explain what alcohol and other Drug Education programs you have participated in at this school or at another school you attended. If the program was not offered, mark the circle for ③ , "It was not offered," on your answer sheet.

105. Have you participated in a school program featuring alcohol or drug films?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

106. Have you participated in Health Education classes or courses on alcohol or drugs?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

107. Have you participated in classes on alcohol or drugs in courses other than Health Education?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

108. Have you participated in program(s) sponsored by Student Alcohol/Drug Committees?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

109. Have you participated in small group discussions on alcohol or drugs, led by a teacher or counselor?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

110. Have you attended a school program featuring presentations by recovered alcoholics or drug addicts?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

111. Have you participated in other types of alcohol or drug programs at school?

(1) No, but it was offered
(2) Yes
(3) It was not offered
(4) Don't know

PART XIV

112. Overall, my participation in school alcohol/drug education programs, as indicated above has (CHOOSE THE ONE BEST ANSWER):

(1) Had no effect on my using or not using drugs
(2) Led to a decrease in my drug usage
(3) Led to an increase in my drug usage
(4) Led to my initial taking of drugs
(5) Convinced me not to start using drugs
(6) Does not apply--I have never participated in drug education programs at school.

113. Which one of the following have you found to be your most useful source of accurate and complete information about drugs? CHOOSE THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

(1) My family
(2) My friends
(3) Teachers
(4) School programs
(5) Doctors
(6) Newspaper, magazines
(7) TV, movies
(8) Hotlines
(9) My own experience
(10) Other sources

PLEASE REVIEW YOUR ANSWERS.
BE SURE YOU DARKENED ONE AND
ONLY ONE CIRCLE FOR EACH QUESTION.

APPENDIX B

WEIGHTING FACTORS BY SUBDIVISION AND GRADE LEVEL

Subdivision	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Allegany	2.199	2.493	3.092
Baltimore City	12.105	11.604	6.990
Baltimore County	8.463	9.208	9.219
Calvert	1.053	1.676	1.488
Caroline	1.143	1.295	1.215
Carroll	2.911	4.155	5.388
Charles	1.711	2.254	3.214
Dorchester	1.229	1.295	1.250
Frederick	2.526	4.431	4.526
Garrett	1.213	1.156	1.190
Harford	3.925	3.595	3.595
Howard	2.984	3.014	2.768
Montgomery	5.205	6.795	7.170
Prince George's	11.942	12.900	12.033
Queen Anne's	1.134	1.234	1.219
St. Mary's	1.182	1.234	1.665
Somerset	1.644	1.439	1.744
Washington	2.164	2.372	3.497
Wicomico	1.961	1.570	1.877
Worcester	1.145	1.484	1.220